(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2258.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom, or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menoniſt, or dunker, to wit: I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other ſtate or government;" (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby impowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years, previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property of eſtate, required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court: And any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration, reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch, ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, To encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate: *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

AN ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have ſettled within this ſtate, and for other purpoſes, ſupplemental to the act for Naturalization; paſſed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, paſſed at July ſeſſion, in the year ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-nine, declares, that every perſon, who ſhall thereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat, and ſubſcribe, the oath or affirmation in the ſame act preſcribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, ſhall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions provided by the ſaid act: And whereas, ſince the paſſage of the ſaid act, divers foreigners have come into this ſtate, and have ſettled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, ſoil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchaſe of property, both real and perſonal, and to improve the ſame, thereby acquiring a juſt and equitable title to ſuch property; but, through ignorance of the proviſions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and ſubſcribing the oaths of allegiance, in the uſual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the ſaid foreigners have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath, preſcribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumſtances required by the ſame; whereby their titles to ſuch real property as they have acquired, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, may be drawn in queſtion, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the ſaid foreigners have always manifeſted a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by ſecuring their intereſt in our ſoil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that juſtice and policy require, that the hardſhips and inconveniences, under which they reſpectively labour, ſhould be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That all and every the ſaid foreigners who, ſince their ſettlement in this ſtate, have purchaſed and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, perſonal, or mixed, and have ſince poſſeſſed and enjoyed the ſame, and have ſtill a juſt and equitable title thereto, whether ſuch title be derived from grant, gift, purchaſe, or deviſe, ſhall, by virtue of this act, hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, ſuch property, real, perſonal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purpoſes, as rightfully, as the ſaid foreigners would have been entitled to hold, poſſeſs, and enjoy, the ſame, if they had reſpectively naturalized themſelves, according to the expreſs proviſions contained in the ſaid act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe any real property, purchaſed or acquired by foreigners, ſince the paſſage of the aforeſaid act, hath been eſcheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this ſtate to the ſaid property ſo eſcheated, and to any property ſo eſcheatable, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby relinquiſhed, and veſted for ever hereafter in the ſaid foreigners, their heirs, and aſſigns;—ſaving, nevertheleſs, to all perſons whatſoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any ſuch eſcheatable property under the laws of this ſtate, their ſeveral and reſpective rights: And all and every perſon and perſons, who may have purchaſed, or otherwiſe acquired, any real property, from or under the ſaid foreigners or any of them, ſhall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with reſpect to ſuch property, as if the ſame had been purchaſed, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themſelves, according to the proviſions of the ſaid original act.

Provided nevertheleſs, That the ſaid foreigners, reſpectively, before they ſhall receive the benefit of this act, ſhall naturalize themſelves in the mode preſcribed by the original act, on or before the firſt day of June next enſuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: *And provided alſo*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the ſaid reſpective foreigners, or others, ſhall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the ſaid original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid*, That the governor and council ſhall, and they are hereby requeſted to cauſe the ſaid reſpective acts to be printed and publiſhed in the ſeveral news-papers within this ſtate, for the ſpace of ſix weeks after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, in the Engliſh, French, and German languages; and ſhall, alſo, cauſe the ſaid original act to be publiſhed, in like manner, for the ſpace of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Paſſé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre Conſtitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, ſi on les ſeſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent:

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Générale de Maryland a paſſé un arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt quaqre, menoniſt, ou dunker) ſavoir:—"J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai "dorénavant fidel ſujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conſeil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera, dorénavant, eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet Etat, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvû, que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conſeil ou de l'Aſſemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence, dans cet Etat, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Conſtitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, reſpectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, et pardevant le Conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conſeil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires; que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdits, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artiſans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun Impôt ſur eux, ni ſur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

ARRET *pour ſubvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui ſe ſont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Deſſeins; ſuppléés à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *paſſé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, paſſé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil ſept cens ſoixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce ſoit, et répétera et ſignera une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et ſignera le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, preſcrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, ſera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et conſideré comme ſujet naturel de cet Etat; et ſera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un ſujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, aſſujettis aux reſtrictions referées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt eſt paſſée, divers Etrangers ſont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y ſont établis, et en ſont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres juſtes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choſes contenues dans l'Arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et ſignant le ſerment d'obéiſſance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils ſeroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouiſſent les ſujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et ſigné le ſerment preſcrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, ſous les circonſtances particuliéres qui en étoit requiſes; c'eſt pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examinés, ce qui leur ſeroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient rémédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Générale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendû, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur fuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe fuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſusdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite,* Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeſeingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheile unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durchdie Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat komnit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekœntniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—" Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, " daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Ma- " ryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam " zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, " einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern " Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter- " wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachtet werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnet habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Bettimmung, auch ſoll ſodana ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu fuehren.

Es iſt auch deſſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſted und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betracht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſted ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwalted und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, ſoll uebergeben an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekræftgung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Shcreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrienen hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleiſtet und unterſcnrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtſh ofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtshofes eingefuehret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeuegniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet,* Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelsmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen ſtaat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklæret, daſs yede Perſon, welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wiederholet und unterſchreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wiederholet und unterſchreibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, in der ſelben Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlſhaaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtſhofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſus Staats und ſoll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtſdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeyn denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung gebilliget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen ſind; ſich beſetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durchdie verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es ſey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und belligen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs dieſe Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treus in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſcrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtænden die dazu erforderlich ſind weſhalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Neiderlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren græſſeiten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtændige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatſklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſſhalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmæſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Anſprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmæſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklæret, daſs alle Recnte und Anſprueche dieſes Staats zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen ſolchen Eigenthum, ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; nicht aufgehoben und ſeyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſolchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuwider einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolches Eigenthum, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Engebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten uhrſprueng lichen Verordnung.

Nichtſdeſtowineger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und befor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung genieſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorgeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſpruengliche Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechſtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Dettungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zeit zum Nachteil der Richte beſagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als beſagter uhrſpruenglichen Verordnung in vœllige Auſuebung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbeſagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Volendung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die uhrſpruengliche Verordnung auf gleichevem in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte warde.

BERLIN, *January* 26.

THE impending criſis is hourly nearer and nearer at hand. On the 20th inſtant, an expreſs from Peterſburgh gave a freſh degree of activity to the meaſures of our cabinet. Couriers were immediately diſpatched to Hanover, Sileſia, and ſeveral parts of Pruſſia: There is no ſecrecy in our preparations for war: immenſe quantities of proviſions, warlike apparatus, horſes, &c. are contracted for.—The king's equipage are in the utmoſt forwardneſs. His majeſty's intention is to take with him the prince royal, his ſon.

LONDON, *February* 11.

The diſpute which was ſaid to have happened between the regiment of Auvergne, in France, and the national militia, now turns out like the other premeditated diviſions in that kingdom, to be untrue. Theſe articles, which are moſtly fabricated on this ſide of the water, betray at once the wiſhes of the fabricators, and the perſons who made them.

When the auguſt ceremony of ſwearing the national aſſembly at Paris, at their late interview with the king, was ended, the whole room, the galleries, the two amphitheatres, inſpired by the ſentiment of the day, and conſcious of their own individual dignity, as members of a free ſtate, roſe and repeated the emphatic words, " I ſwear the ſame."

The domeſtic regulations now making in the new Belgic ſtates, have in a good meaſure ſuſpended their military proceedings. Excepting a few little ſkirmiſhes, nothing has been done by them in a military way for ſome time paſt.

The whole of the garriſon of Vienna had orders to march out on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult.—the troops are deſtined for Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Auſtria. Vienna is to be guarded by ten battalions of grenadiers detached from the grand army.

Luxemburgh is choſen to be the place for trying Dalton and Trautſmandorff, inſtead of Vienna. They are in conſequence returned from Frankfort to the firſt named fortreſs.

It is more than probable that it is a matter of agreement between the king of Pruſſia and the Turks, that the former ſhall take ſuch diſpoſitions as will oblige the emperor to draw off ſome of his troops from the grand army to watch the motions of Pruſſia. In the ſame manner the Swedes have diſ-united the force of the empreſs, as well as aſſiſted to drain her coffers, which would otherwiſe have been applied elſewhere. The acknowledged connexion between Pruſſia and the Porte fully warrants this conjecture.

During the ſettlement of the regency, an execution of two perſons took place in Scotland, convicted upon circumſtantial evidence of robbing the bank of Dundee. It now turns out, that a conſpiracy was formed against the unhappy men, for the ſake of the great reward offered by the bank; and that they were innocent. The conſpirators are to be tryed for the crime.

LIVERPOOL, *February* 8.

We hear from Bury, that the Reverend H. Dannet has inoculated *gratis* upwards of 1300 poor children in that town and neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that none out of ſo great a number under his care, have fallen a ſacrifice to that loathſome diſeaſe. This circumſtance ought to recommend the practice of inoculation to the general attention of the poor, who have the happineſs to live within the circuit of this gentleman's benevolence and humanity, and whom, at no ſmall ſhare of fatigue and expence, he has long invited to partake of its beneficial effects without any other reward, than the ſelf-conſciouſneſs of *doing good*, and abating the virulence of a diſorder ſo univerſally incident to the human frame.

DANBURY, *April* 1.

Lately paſſed through this county one Johnſon, a ſeaman belonging to Exeter, in New-Hampſhire, who

ives the following account of the capture of captain eterſon, of Long-Iſland, and his crew, conſiſting of ight men (he being one of them) by the Algerines; nd their eſcape from them.

They ſailed from Newbury-Port ſome time in the ear 1784, on a whaling voyage, and having been ut about three months, were taken by an Algerine ruiſer of 16 guns, and carried to Africa, where they were kept at hard labour for one year, at which time aptain Peterſon was made overſeer of the reſt of the aves, and had the charge of dealing out to them their roviſions, &c. and thus continued for four years, hen his ſituation became intolerable, and he deter- ined to attempt an eſcape.

Finding an old veſſel that was brought in as a prize, d condemned as unfit for ſea, he conveyed on board her from time to time ſuch proviſions and other ne- ſſaries as he could carry without detection, and be- g as well prepared as his ſituation would enable him, communicated his intentions to his men, and to a r. Underhill of Weſtcheſter, in the ſtate of New- ork, who had been twenty years in ſlavery. They proved of his plan, and accordingly embarked in night, with their clogs on their legs, and put to , chooſing rather to truſt themſelves to the mercy the waves, than continue in a deplorable ſtate of very to a mercileſs gang of infidels. They ſuffered uch by fatigue in pumping, and from a want of pro- ſions and cloathing; but being favoured with good eather and fair winds, they arrived ſafe in Georgia, ter a paſſage of ſix weeks, and are now on the way their friends, having been abſent almoſt ſix years.

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

Extract from the Star, London, February 9, 1790.

" On Sunday night, as James Jauncey, Eſq; of harlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, was entering the door Providence chapel, Little Fitchfield-ſtreet, Mary- bone, he dropped down, and expired immediately. he above gentleman was an American loyaliſt, and as well known for his conſtant practice of relieving e poor at chapel doors, and in the ſtreet."

Extract of a letter from Antigua, February 7.

" A band of depredators, conſiſting of 89 felon con- s from Dublin, were ſome days ago landed on buda, by a captain Chriſtian, of the brig Duke of nſter. They found their way over here, and were ived as redemptioners bound to Philadelphia, and l treated by the inhabitants, ſome of whom took m into their houſes. The day before yeſterday ee of them were condemned to the gallows for rob- g the church of its plate; and to-morrow ſome re are to be tried for robbing a watchmaker's ſhop fourteen watches. The reſt are very troubleſome gaol. We are in continual terror of them, as we w neither iron nor ſtone walls can hold them."

April 10. We learn from good authority, that an planation has taken place between Mr. Burke and lonel Hamilton, on the ſubject of ſome expreſſions ed by the former in the houſe of repreſentatives, on ednesday, the 31ſt ult. In conſequence of which lonel Hamilton having diſavowed any intention, in eulogium on general Greene, to reflect on the mi- a in general, or that of South Carolina in particu- as had been apprehended by Mr. Burke. Mr. rke made a ſatisfactory apology to colonel Hamilton the expreſſions alluded to.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 15.

tract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 30, 1789, *to a merchant in Alexandria.*

" In a former letter we mentioned that our laws re- ſting American ſhipping, are ſtrictly enforced, and, confirmation of this, we may now add, that a large ſſel, arrived here from New-York, on the tenth of ptember, but the men not chooſing to ſwear them- lves Americans, according to the qualifications which r laws require, the veſſel was prevented from diſ- arging, and although various applications were made, much influence exerted for above ſix weeks, it was withſtanding wholly ineffectual, and the veſſel (af- engaging a proper number of American ſailors here) ceeded to Dublin and diſcharged there. Conſider- e part of her cargo being on freight, the conſignees the veſſel were obliged to purchaſe it at the prices goods would have ſold for here.

" This circumſtance muſt ſuggeſt the neceſſity of a y careful attention to the citizenſhip of the crews American veſſels; for although we ſtill recommend t the crew be ſeverally affirmed or ſworn, and the rmation or oath ſent with the veſſel, yet, as even s will not avail, if the men do not affirm or ſwear the ſame effect here, it will be further neceſſary that ry poſſible care be taken that the affirmation or oath made on proper grounds with you, and that the cha- ters of the crew be ſuch as to induce a probability t they will not perjure themſelves here."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) April* 1.

tract of a letter from Grand Caicos, to a gentleman in New-Providence, dated January 30.

" A brig without maſts, ſails or upper decks, was iven aſhore upon a reef, ſix days ago, near Mr. Gam- es, loaded with lumber. She has been an old Gui- amen, from the number of hand-cuffs found in her; d the pine appears of the growth of the ſouthern ates.

" A large ſhip was lately driſted bottom upwards on mbergis Key, loaded with lumber apparently the owth of Georgia; all the lumber cut into frames, d highly finiſhed; I ſuppoſe ſome of the contract mber for Jamaica.

" A ſloop with lumber was lately wrecked near urk's-Iſland.

" The cargoes of theſe two laſt were ſaved by peo- e from Turk's-Iſland. All the crews muſt have pe- iſhed."

WINCHESTER, *March* 20.

By a perſon who lately arrived from the Weſtern Country, we are informed, that the greateſt amity and friendſhip exiſts between the Indian tribes and the inhabitants of the eaſtern ſtates (particularly thoſe of New-England) who, when taken, though in company with men to whom the Indians have inveterate enmity, are inſtantly diſcharged.—In enquiring into the cauſe of this diſtinction, we can trace it to no other ſource than that of prudence and juſtice. Indeed the diſcharge of their foreign debt, their general habits of circumſpection, economy and induſtry, are examples which the proudeſt ſtate in the union need not bluſh to imitate.

BALTIMORE, *April* 16.

A correſpondent informs us, that in the vicinity of Weſt-Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, ſome time laſt winter, three hogs were killed of the following weights after they were dreſſed:

One by Mr. William Ingram,	750 lb.
One by Mr. Joſeph Coope,	643 lb.
One by Mr. Joſeph Shugard,	617 lb.

From a late LONDON NEWS-PAPER.

SPEECH of M. de la FAYETTE.

The following is a tranſlation of the ſpeech of M. de la Fayette, to a certain illuſtrious character:

"MY LORD,

" Public report accuſes you of aſpiring to the Throne.* You no longer fear the king—perhaps becauſe you ſee that he is almoſt deſtitute of power. You may poſſibly imagine, after the ſcene of Monday (the 9th of October) when the ſoldiers, deaf to the voice of their commanders, united with an hireling mob, in order to force me to head them to Verſailles, that I am no longer an object to be dreaded. I, however, forewarn you, that you will find in me your greateſt adverſary. No perſon has ſtruggled with greater courage than I have, againſt arbitary power; no perſon has beſtowed more applauſe than I have, on the wiſe attempts of the national aſſembly to efface it, even to its laſt veſtige—but as much as I have exerted myſelf in the deſtruction of deſpotiſm, ſo much will I ſtill exert myſelf for the perſervation to the king of the lawful power which he has received from the hands of the nation, the ſecurity of which is neceſſary to him for the maintenance of the laws and public tranquillity. You deceive yourſelf if you believe that a ſtate of actual anarchy will be favourable to your views. I defy you to derive any advantage, either by uſurping the public force, or by dividing and rendering it uſeleſs. The moment that you declare yourſelf to a mob at hand, all the citizens and ſoldiers will flock to my ſtandard; becauſe the natives of France will have for their chief a king and not an uſurper.

" Without pretending to predict the cataſtrophe of this event, I dare to inform you, that the ſituation of affairs is ſuch, that it can only terminate three ways—either I ſhall loſe my head, or you will loſe yours, or you muſt quit the kingdom."

The ——— of ———, aſtoniſhed, only ſpoke theſe words, " How would you have me to act?" M. de la Fayette ſaid, " Sir, I will tell you. If you remain, you know my forces and my ſentiments. I am your enemy, becauſe you are the enemy of the ſtate. You have thought, and you may, perhaps, ſtill think it in your power to put me to death.—You will then be the king of the mob for three days, and on the fourth your death will revenge mine. I therefore think you would act with moſt prudence in quitting the kingdom."

ANNAPOLIS, April 22.

The honourable Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, is appointed chief judge of the general court, of this ſtate, in the room of the honourable Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Eſquire, deceaſed.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inſpected according to the laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the collectors, and other officers of the cuſtoms, in the ſeveral ports of the United States, be, and they are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inſpection laws of the ſtates in which they may reſpectively act, in ſuch manner, that, no veſſel having on board goods liable to inſpection, ſhall be cleared out until the maſter, or other proper perſon, ſhall have produced ſuch certificate that all ſuch goods have been duly inſpected as the laws of the reſpective ſtates do, or may require to be produced to collectors or other officers of the cuſtoms.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved April the 2d, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them to the ſubſcriber, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment, to REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

* *The* ——— *of* ——— *was about to interrupt him, but M. de la Fayette impoſed ſilence.*

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

THE PRINTERS.

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his cuſtomers, and the generous public, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a new large STAGE COACH, ſuperior to any of the public ſtages, and that he has procured two complete ſets of horſes and harneſs, to be put on this route, to expedite the buſineſs.

This route will, after the 25th inſtant, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starck's, in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis, at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, and will perform the paſſage with the greateſt ſpeed that poſſibly can be: The price of a paſſage will be ten ſhillings, during the ſummer ſeaſon, including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himſelf, at a very conſiderable expence, with the neceſſary means to ſerve his friends and cuſtomers in general, he hopes his exertion will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He alſo has a private ſtage to hire, with two horſes, by the day, or by the trip.

April 20, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Sibell for the ſum of £. 48 4 2, and aſſigned by him to Mr. James Williams, as I am determined to pay the balance due thereon to no perſon but Mr. Williams.

ZACHARIAH MANN.

JOLLY ROGER,

Eight Years Old this Spring,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Mr. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN'S Mill, on South river, at twenty ſhillings caſh, and one ſhilling and ſix-pence to the groom, or ſix buſhels of corn, to be brought with the mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine ſhining black, full fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught as any horſe in the ſtate. He was got by the noted coach horſe Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry Dorſey Gough, Eſquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom mare. Paſturage may be had gratis, but the proprietor will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.

Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790.

April 20, 1790.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, on the eighth day of this preſent inſtant, a negro man named NED, and ſays he belongs to Richard Contee, of Prince-George's county. His maſter is deſired to take him away and pay charges, to

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general aſſembly of this ſtate to paſs an act to empower me to ſell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceaſed, for the payment of ſaid Ely Elder's juſt debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Adminiſtratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790.

Dennis M'Carthy,

At his SCHOOL, now held at Weſt River, near Annapolis,

WILL inſtruct YOUTH, with the greateſt expedition, in Book-Keeping, after the moſt modern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Elements of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography, or uſe of the Globes and Maps, Menſuration and Gauging by pen, ſcale and other inſtruments, Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice, wherein will be taught the method of calculation numerically, independent of that old exploded way of working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortification, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and Algebra, with its application to each of the above branches.——To render his conditions ſatisfactory to ſuch as are unacquainted with his capacity, he ſtipulates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating the ſaid branches, together with the morals and conduct of his ſcholars, will not bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny before the moſt able profeſſors on the continent.

Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on very moderate terms, convenient to the ſchool, within one half or quarter of a mile.

He ſurveys lands, and determines the area by arithmetical calculation, and renders embelliſhed maps with an exact repreſentation of the variation between the true and magnetic meridian, which will be ſufficient to decide future controverſies, and trace the true meanings or boundaries at any diſtant period.

Weſt River, March 25, 1790.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER's HILLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL GODMAN, ſeized and taken at the ſuit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be ſold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, for caſh only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2

On Wedneſday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Guſtavus Brown, *will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *by the ſubſcriber,*

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchaſers upon giving bond with good ſecurity, or a generous diſcount for ready caſh.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790. 2

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the ſubſcriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to ſettle with all thoſe to whom he is in anywiſe indebted, once more earneſtly calls upon all thoſe indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced without reſpect of perſons.

4 DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

2 *Inquire as Above.*

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of ſundry writs of Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for* Caſh, *on the premiſes, on Monday the* 29th *of this inſtant, the following* Tracts *of* Land, *adjoining each other, viz.*

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorſey's Addition, ſixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorſey, of Henry.

And, on Tueſday *the day following, by virtue of a writ of* Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, the following* Tracts *of* Land, *viz.*

Part of Morehouſe Generoſity, containing 135 acres, and Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Baſil Ridgely; ſeized and taken to ſatisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and ſold for Caſh only.

3X BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling houſe, an old kitchen and corn houſe, ſituated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Cheſter-town and Waſhington college, and convenient to different houſes of worſhip, mills and markets; formerly the property of Iſaac Hacket, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual intereſt from date. A reaſonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part ſhould be paid down. If the purchaſer ſhould think this plantation too ſmall, more land, of the ſame quality, adjoining the above, is offered for ſale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790. 3X

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIUS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling houſe, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy graſs, and abundance more may be made with very ſmall expence. Alſo, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR's QUARTER, and ſubject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Conſiderable credit will be given for a great part of the purchaſe money. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any perſon who may want to purchaſe.

3 JOS. SPRIGG.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this ſtate, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the houſe of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tueſday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceaſed. Poſſeſſion will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaſer.

W. GOLDSMITH, B. WHETCROFT, } Truſtees.

1

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit for all ſums above five pounds, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, the ſale to begin on Monday the 26th of April, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, one young negro man about twenty years of age, ſome houſehold and kitchen furniture, a windſor carriage, and ſome plantation utenſils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are once more requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the ſale, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to G. R.

April 2, 1790. 3X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 4

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Veſſel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this ſquare of ground are ſix good dwelling houſes; one of the houſes is large, two ſtory high, well finiſhed, with a cellar under the whole houſe, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houſes are ſtrong good comfortable dwelling houſes. Each tenement is ſubject to one pound twelve ſhillings per annum. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indiſputable leaſe will be given to the purchaſer for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Eagar Howard, Eſquire, he reduces the aſſeſſment out of the ground rent.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if 44 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 44 *J. W.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tueſday in June next, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforeſaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790. 3

The Beautiful Imported Horſe

VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eaſtern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, ſix from Bladenſburgh, five from the ferry oppoſite Alexandria, and about five from where he ſtood laſt ſpring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be diſcharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkſhire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jenniſon Shafto's Snap, (who was ſire to Goldfinder, Gnawpoſt, Daſey, and other good runners,) his grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a ſon of the Darcy Yorkſhire Turk, out of a daughter of Dodſworth. Leeds's Arabian was the ſire of Leed's, alſo Baſto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be ſeen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great ſubſcription at York, againſt High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one againſt him; whereas, when High-Flyer ran againſt many capital horſes the bets in favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handſome and ſtout. Near 200 acres of good paſturage for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greateſt care taken, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear for mares ſent to Venetian, laſt ſeaſon, and of courſe are liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by ſending their mares this ſeaſon, and paying ſix guineas on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, ſhall have a receipt in full. 3X O. C.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.